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and The Little Lambs.

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW, No. 111 Fulton st

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—Rumers of dissensions in the Spanish Cabinet were denied by Premier Sagasta; the Cabinet held a meeting, and it was officially stated that affairs have taken a more pacific turn; the family of Minister Woodford officially stated that affairs have taken a more pacific turn; the family of Minister Woodford started for France; the Queen Regent is said to have taken direction of affairs into her own hands.

Several steamers sailed for Cuha to bring away Americans before a conflict occurs; the steamer Mascotte carried from Havana to Key West ninety-six people, including many Americans.

The Hamburg American Steamship Company will establish a fortnightly service between New-York and Eastern China. Bervice between New-York and Eastern Chine.

The African mail steamship Dahomey went ashore at Holyhead; the crew and passengers were saved by the rocket line and life buoys.

There is a rush of gold-seekers from the Antinudes to the Klondike; a large party reached Honolulu on March 29 from Australia.

There is general opposition in Japan to a British occupation of Wei-Hal-Wei; it sthought that the place may be carrisoned it is thought that the place may be garrisoned by Japanese troops under control of British officers. — The Board and officers of the Canadian Pacific Rallroad were re-elected at a meeting hold in Montrol. meeting held in Montreal.

CONGRESS.-Great crowds assembled in both houses in expectation of hearing the President's Cuban message read, and much disappointment was shown when it was learned that it had been withheld. — Senate: A brief executive ses-sion was held and debate on the Sundry Civil bill was continued — House: The Army Rebill was continued. House: organization bill was considered.

DOMESTIC .- President McKinley decided not DOMESTIC.—President McKinley decided not to send his Cuban Message to Congress until Monday, on account of representations from Consul-General Lee that the lives of Americans in Cuba would be imperilled by its appearance, there is said to be a possibility that concessions from Spain may render it unnecessary to send it in at all; some impatience over the delay was manifested in Congress, but the President's reasons were generally accepted. — The American Ministers in Washington of the reasons were generally accepted. The Ambassadors and Ministers in Washington of the bassadors and Ministers in washing to be European Powers have agreed on a joint note tendering their good offices to maintain peace tendering their good offices to maintain peace tendering their good offices and Snain.——The tendering their good offices to maintain peace between the United States and Spain. — The work of preparing Hampton Roads for a system of submarine mines in case of war was continued. — The conference of Republican Representatives who have been favoring immediate action as to Cuba did not meet last night, owing to the developments of the day. — Public receptions at the White House have been discontinued for the present because the President has no time to spare, for them. — A volcanic eruption was reported to be A volcanic cruption was reported to be from Mount St. Helen's, Washington. The examination of Campbell W. Adams. The examination of Campbell W. Adams.

State Engineer, was continued before the Canal

CITY.-Mayor Van Wyck was elected president of the Holland Society. The spring parade of the 7th Regiment was held at the armory, the regiment being reviewed by Major-General Roe. — Herbert G. Nichols acknowledged in the Centre Street Police Court that he had embezzled nearly \$150,000 from the firm of Henry W. King & Co., of Chicago. — The list of changes and appointments made by the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Church, which ended its ressions in Brooklyn, was made public. —— Stocks were strong at the close.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 28; average, 34%

The President is credibly reported to favor intervention in Cuba, if it shall be found necessary for the redress of wrongs and the restoration of peace, but without recognition of the independence of the so-called Cuban Republie. That is the feature of his policy which will probably provoke most controversy. It is already opposed by some Americans, and is denounced bitterly by some spokesmen of the Cuban insurgents. There are those, apparently, who have imagined that this country would abandon its impartial attitude, espouse the cause of the insurgents, and recognize the nomadic administration of the latter as a sovereign Power, the peer of any on the globe. A Intie serious consideration of the matter should, however, convince any one not subject to ulterior motives that such recognition would be injudicious, and that the President's policy is the one most likely to serve the welfare not only of this country but also of the Cubans themselves.

If the United States shall intervene in Cuba. it will do so not for the sake of placing the insurgent government in power at Havana, but in order to redress its own wrongs, to restore peace, and to abate the sufferings of the non-combatant population of that island. Those are the only grounds on which its intervention is to be justified. Without them this country would have no more right to interfere in the domestic affairs of Spain than Spain would have had to interfere in our domestic affairs in 1861. There are higher ends to be served than those which are merely political or financial, and those higher ones are the ends this Government has in view. It is seeking not selfish aggrandizement, but redress for intolerable injuries. It is striving not for the glorification of this or that group of politicians, but for the honor of this Nation and the welfare of the whole Cuban people.

Without in the least impeaching the character of the men composing the so-called Cuban Government, it must be frankly stated that they have not yet sufficiently established their authority to entitle them to recognition as a sovereign Power, nor convinced the world that they are the chosen and representative rulers of a majority of the inhabitants of the island of Cuba. They represent the insurgents in the the whole population. There are the hundreds of thousands of reconcentrades, and there are some scores of thousands of Spanish loyalists, all of whom have a right to be taken into the account. It may be that a majority of the whole would accept the insurgent government. It may be that a majority would not do so. present no means of knowing. No general vote

not mean to impose upon the island a government of whose acceptability there is serious doubt. Nothing could be more deplorable than to put into the place of the present unacceptable Spanish Government in Cuba another government no more acceptable, against which the people would presently be organizing another rebellion. The manifest duty of this Government is first to restore tranquillity to the island. and then to ascertain what government the Cuban people really want, and put them in a way of getting it.

In self protection, moreover, this Government is called upon to act with caution in recognizing any new government in Cuba. It has many interests to conserve there, and many issues to settle. It wants to make sure that the government set up under its patronage will be one it can trust for fair dealing. And, with all due respect, the insurgent Government cannot be said to have shown itself worthy of such confidence. It may not be unworthy. Its qualities are simply unknown. But this is known, that the insurgents have been guilty of many acts of which this Government could never approve. They have ravaged plantations and destroyed property and ill-treated non-combatants, just as the Spanlards have done. They have committed the detestable crime of blow ing up railroad trains with dynamite. Such work must stop, and if the United States shall intervene it will be for the purpose of stopping it as well as of stopping Spanish misdeeds. The United States is no more minded to tolerate Business Notices. misgovernment under Cuban than under Spanish rule. If it shall turn the Spanish Government out of Cuba, it will itself become responsible for whatever new government is set up there. It will not make the choice in the dark.

There have been some strange utterances made by Cuban leaders in this country. It has been said that what the Cuban insurgents want is not intervention, but recognition of independence, and that without the latter the former would be not only unacceptable but offensive. Such speech is scarcely worthy of serious reply. But if any one has forgotten it the fact may as well be recalled that the President and Congress of this Nation have not yet abdleated in favor of the Cuban Junta. This country is still governed at Washington, and its policy is determined by the wishes and welfare of the American people. If, after enjoying the hospitality and protection of this Government and the sympathy and practical aid of this people to an extent unparalleled in history, these men see fit to revile the United States because it will not make itself subservient to their personal air s and ambitions, let that be under stood. The Nation will know how to regard it. Certainly the United States Government will not be swerved by such considerations a fraction of a degree from the course it has marked out for itself. It will not commit itself in advance to the support of any new government in Cuba until, after the restoration of peace and order, it is able to assure itself that such government will derive its power from the consent of the governed, and will achieve those ends for which governments are instituted among men.

THE CRISIS AND THE DAY. A sensational change in the immediate aspect of the Cuban crisis is reported in our dispatches from Washington this morning. The President dld not send to Congress yesterday the message which he had prepared for that purpose. He may not send it in before Monday. The decisive action by Congress, providing for an ultimatum to Spain and Intervention in Cuba. was therefore not taken. The President's request for postponement was unhesitatingly acceded to by the two houses which have learned that delay, when he asks it, is patriotic wisdom. The menace of war, which twenty-four hours ago seemed close at hand, is now, at least for a time, removed to a degree, and the possibility of preserving peace, which seemed wellnigh infinitesimal, is proportionately increased.

The reasons for this surprising change cannot with propriety be fully published at this time. That they are entirely satisfactory and highly creditable to the United States Government may be taken as assured. One that is put forward might, indeed, alone be ample. That is the menacing attitude of the Havana mob toward has not yet appeared, but the effect in Madrid deals against which Governor Black set his A Chicago undertaker is making arrangements to conduct funerals by wheel. He has had conance here might provoke a wholesale slaughter | I. Sullivan wanted to "lick Spain." Without | honorably and effectively blocked the arrangethere. In a few days all Americans can be removed from Cuba, and that danger will be past. Such delay for such purpose must command the approval of even the most impatient

Another reason, equally potent and more abiding, if true, is mentioned. Information of it is less certain than of the foregoing, yet sufficiently direct to merit mention and con-INTERVENTION WITHOUT RECOGNITION, sideration. It is reported from Madrid that the Spanish Government is on the point of yielding to the American demands. The Queen Regent, perhaps emboldened by the receipt of assurances from other Powers that the dynasty will be protected against overthrow, has taken matters into her own hands. She will order an armistice and take immediate steps toward satisfying the aspirations of the Cubans. The Sagasta Ministry, thus overruled, may resign and be succeeded by one under the headship of that wise statesman, pure patriot and friend of the Queen, Señor Silvela. Redress will be made for the loss of the Maine, and the Spanish flag will be withdrawn from the Western Hemisphere. Such is the report, which may or may

> not be true. These, and all other details of the case, are matters which the public may well leave to the Government, and which Congress may well leave to the President. Each day that passes only confirms the wisdom of such trust. The President is managing the case with consummate skill and with unimpeachable patriotism. He will not hesitate to lay it before Congress just as soon as it reaches a point-if it ever does-where the co-operation of the Legislature with the Executive seems necessary. His readines to do that has been made manifest. Until then it behooves the Nation to wait in patience, assured that in good time the tragedy of the Maine will be atoned for in the fullest manner, the weary woe of Cuba will be at an end, and the honor of the United States will be vindi-

THE FINANCIAL POSITION. Two incidents deserve special attention at this time for their bearing upon the financial ability of the Government to meet any strain. The voluntary offer by the New-York Life Insurance Company to loan \$10,000,000 to the Government on such terms as it may deem proper, and to provide the money at once whenever desired, is without doubt only a foretaste of the zeal with which great financial institutions throughout the country will hasten to tender to present its Treasury is amply supplied, and if an issue of bonds were found necessary on account of impairment of the gold reserve any amount that could be offered would be immedifield. But the latter are a small minority of ately taken on favorable terms. But it is highly probable that the surplus in the Treasury, with a moderate temporary loan, may suffice for all necessities if the conflict should not be community on land supposed to be in Ameri-

prolonged, and in that event such proffers as the one mentioned might be found of service. The able and judicious statement by Assistant Secretary Vanderlip regarding the resources at This Government does not know. It has at | command of the Government in case of need is particularly timely. It is a good thing to have

tire addition to the regular cost of public service may be met, unless the contest should be prolonged, by taxation intended to be temporary, and so levied as to terminate when the extraordinary expenditures shall have been liquidated. Such a policy might enable the Government to avoid any permanent increase of its bonded debt or interest charge, even in time of war, and to extinguish any temporary indebtedness that may be incurred within a comparatively short time. Mr. Vanderlip reviews the many sources of revenue from which such temporary increase may be derived, and makes important suggestions as to the wisdom of preferring taxes which will involve the least increase of official force and of expense in col-

On this ground he gives clear preference over all others to an increase of the tax on beer. which would call for not a single additional official or any increased expense, could not be evaded or anticipated, and at the rate of \$1 a barrel would not be felt in the slightest degree by any consumer, since it would not exceed three cents a gallon, or three-eighths of a cent a pint, but would yield \$35,000,000 yearly. Not even new stamps would be required, but only the affixing of two stamps instead of one to advertent failure to prevent anticipatory purchase of stamps for evasion of revenue which occurred through the phraseology of the Dingcrease in the taxes on tobacco could also be so framed as to avoid additional expense or difficulty in collection, and would yield considerable revenue, without perceptibly affecting keep the rest, as the Government keeps Yellow-

the cost of living. for increased expense and the prolonged and costly litigation to which such legislation would open the door. Taxes on transactions in speculative exchanges would be far more certain to yield a revenue, but would be somewhat diffi- whites. They went to the island to escape conchecks and drafts, deeds and mortgages, would peaceful, virtuous, sober and industrious. The he easily collected, but more vexations than most other taxes, and open to some reasonable | bermen to the island would be to ruin them as objection as falling to a large extent upon the all Indians have been ruined in contact with to place duties on coffee and tea is open to the and immorality. A year or two of such comgrave objection that no change of tariff what- panionship would more than undo all of ever can be made without opening the way to prolonged debate, to struggles for the change. Government a tribe of worthless drunkards of other duties in great number, and thus to worse than the primitive savages from whom mischlevous delay. Emergency taxes should the present worthy Metlakahtlas sprung. he such as can be imposed without opening a that time what little gold the island contains affecting the condition of many industries, and | would move on, having contributed little or mainly upon the wage earning consumers, who a material and moral waste behind them. It are the great majority.

A RINGING TELEGRAM

Important news gets round the world in these stirring times much more rapidly than it did when "the embattled farmers" fired their famous shot at Concord Bridge. That shot, as was once remarked by the late Ralph Waldo Emerson in a metrical essay on the subject, was "heard round the world," but it was a good while getting round, and a great many things happened while it was on its way. But just see how much quicker reports of a similar startling and explosive character go whirling round the world nowadays, influencing the nction of courts and cabinets, making for peace or war, affecting the price of stocks and furnishing cause and provocation for the issue of multitudinous blood red extras from the presses upon whose running gear the maintenance of the National honor depends. Yesterday morning Senator William Vincent Allen, of Nebraska, emitted the following stirring telegram:

to place my services to such capacity at the country in such capacity are may assign me in defence of the National honor and for Cuban liberty.

WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

ways; over land to Nebraska and under water he life. This, like the "Huckleberry" promopretending to have official advices to that of ment which Tammany expected him to ratify, fect, we have a very lively suspicion that Gen- and we are not prepared to believe that he it left Washington. He certainly did if he was street railroad companies from existing obligaattending to business and properly cultivating tions at the expense of the public also require the things that make for peace. And the effect more justification than anybody has ventured must have been instantaneous. Sagasta could to offer, and are apparently well deserving of hardly have done otherwise than hurry to the | burial in the Governor's capacious waste basket. Queen Regent with the announcement that the | But the chief inducement to blennial sessions Scott stood with loaded gun at the foot of the | from the common knowledge that very few of tree. And when Sagasta told her in so many them are in any way essential to the public words that Senator Allen, of Nebraska, had de | welfare. They do not conform to the excellent cided to throw himself into the breach the standard which Governor Griggs of New-Jersey Queen Regent must have said being a sensible set up when, upon going into office, he declared

day that Spain had backed down absolutely and truculent and has carried a rather stiff upper about to take the field it puts a different aspect upon things. There are very few crowned heads now in the reigning business that would not undergo a shiver at such a situation as that with which Senator Allen's telegram brings

THE ANNETTE ISLAND GRAB.

The attempt to encroach upon the preserves of the Metlakahtla Indians has appeared in a new form. In it the purpose is not quite so apparent as in some of the previous schemes, but it is no less than ever a menace to the civilization which has been established among these Indians by a faithful and devoted missionary in spite of great trials and discouragements. A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Dovener "to create a permanent reservation on Annette Island," a project which would seem on its face to be for the protection of the Indians; but its passage would mean their destruction. For, while confirming them in possession of a small tract of land, much less than is now reserved to them by law, it leaves the rest of Annette Island open to the invasion of mining adventurers and lumbermen, whose advent would surely undo all the Government any asistance it may need. At that years of patient labor have done for the elevation of these simple people.

The story of the Metlakahtlas is one which ought to appeal to every high-minded man. Mr. Duncan, their teacher, is an Englishman who many years ago devoted himself to training them in the arts of peace, and with such success that he built up a thriving and virtuous can territory. Later developments showed that it was subject to British Columbia, and so, to preserve their society from the demoralizing encroachments of frontier whites, against which the Canadian law gave them no protection, these Indians abandoned all their improved of the people can be taken until peace and order presented for public consideration at once the property, sacrificed the fruit of years of toil, are restored. But assuredly this country does | necessity for special taxes to meet extraordinary | and, moving into the forest, took up a new

expenditures in event of war, so that the en- abode on Annette Island, where, under grant from the United States Government, they were assured they would be safe from further molestation and free to advance in civilization. Under Mr. Duncan's guidance they have grown prosperous, and now the adventurer looks with greedy eyes upon their island and wants it for his own. So he has been log-rolling in Congress to get a foothold among them, knowing that, once established in their neighborhood, he can soon transfer their wealth to his own pocket and in due time exterminate them. If he succeeds he will add another blot to the unhappy record of American dealings with the red man.

There is no reason for interfering with the Indians of Annette Island except the avarice of scheming whites, and there is every reason in morals and statesmanship for leaving them alone. Experts have reported that the mineral wealth of the island which so arouses white cupidity is not remarkable, that there are numberless unworked and unclaimed deposits far more valuable, and that the ores would not in practice yield enough to pay for working. So nobody is shut out from natural benefits not otherwise to be obtained by the reservation of Annette Island. But even if it were rich in ores, that is no reason for invading the land long ago granted to the Indians and improved every barrel from the date of the act. The in- by them in good faith. True, they have not ploughed it all, nor made it a waste of treestumps after the example of the whites. A large part of it is virgin forest. They need ey act could be readily avoided. A slight in- that for their manner of life. To cut off the trees would spoil the trout streams and ruin the hunting, on which they are partly dependent. They till what land they need for tillage and stone Park, for their forest preserve, and who The mention of an income tax and of taxes | shall say they are not more civilized for that on occupations at once suggests the necessity | than if they cleared the land to turn it into money? They need the whole island. It is theirs. They should retain it.

But there is yet another reason than their netual need of the land for the exclusion of cult of assessment or collection, while taxes on tamination. There they have learned to be inevitable result of admitting miners and lumpersons least able to bear them. The proposal the frontier life, with its whiskey, gambling Duncan's work and leave on the hands of the controversy over the whole tariff question, and | would be worked out, and the adventurers should, moreover, he such as would not fall nothing to the wealth of the country, leaving cannot be that the Congress of the United States, full of sympathy with suffering races abroad, will at this late day repeat in Alaska the outrages inflicted on Father Junipero's converts in Callfornia, not merely, as with the Mission Indians, taking advantage of the chaotic laws of a conquered province, but deliberately breaking Governmental faith with a people who asked to enter our dominions for improvement, settled where we guaranteed protection, and built up a community which did something to redeem the disgraceful history of our dealing with the native races of this con-

THE THIRTY-DAY BILLS.

The strongly indicated sentiment in favor of the blennial sessions amendment is not likely to be diminished by the announcement that about six hundred thirty-day bills are awaiting the action of the Governor. This is not the largest number on record by any means, nor is the list generally supposed to contain as Hon. Silas A. Holcomb, Lincoln, Neb Tender all State troops without delay. In the event of war with Spain I desire through you to place my services at the disposal of the State to serve the country in such capacity as you defence of the National honor place on the statute books. Perhaps the clearest case of iniquity is the scheme for enabling Divver and other discarded figures of the old There is reason to believe that it went both police court days to recover a standing in pubto Madrid. How it affected Governor Holsomb | tion bill, is commonly recognized as one of the eral Woodford laid this telegram before the will mar a good record at this late day. The Spanish Ministry within fifteen minutes after Burns Insurance bill and the bill relieving

complication had at last reached the stage in which the charge of these six hundred bills which the coon found himself when Captain upon the executive office furnishes is derived woman she could hardly have done otherwise that he should feel compelled to veto every "Why, then, Sagasta, my boy, there's only measure which did not respond to a real and one thing to be done. Spain must come down," general necessity. It is not enough that legis-Mind now, gentle reader, The Tribune is not | lation should be comparatively harmless. Lawproclaiming this to be an actual fact under head- makers are not deputed to pass bills of that lines sixteen inches long and four deep. We sort. Beyond a doubt no general interest would give it only as a reasonable surmise in explana- have been injured or imperilled if nine-tenths tion of the sudden rumor in circulation yester- of the measures over which Governor Black must tell for a month had never got as far as peace was imminent. Spain has been pretty the calendar. The legislative output is enor mously excessive. It ought to be reduced. lip, but when she finds that Senator Allen is Blennial sessions would in all probability have that effect, and therein exists a strong argument in their favor. Admittedly it is not a conclusive argument, but unless we are much mistaken it will appeal powerfully to public opinion during the next two years.

> It seems not unlikely that a trifle over four hundred years will be the entire span of Spain's proprietary interest in the Western Hemisphere

> In Basle a society has been formed for the purpose of conducting inchriates to their homes and seeing to it that proper alleviatives of their condition are provided for them. After they are partially recovered, and while they are still penitent, a system of reformatory effort is worked in upon them, consisting principally of temperance lectures, soft drinks and tracts, and producing in some cases encouraging results The need for the society is shown in the fact that on the first day of its existence it brought home no fewer than fourteen fathers of famtiles, all of whom were in visible and urgent need of its assistance.

One plea of guilty among the Brooklyn men charged with corruption ought to open the way for a complete exposure of whatever rascality

It does seem a trifle hard to lock a sailor up for two weeks for wearing a bit of shamrock. But it must be remembered that the leaders and been saying in Parliament that they mean to embarrass the British Government all they can in its dealings with foreign Powers, and that they hope some foreign Power will defeat Great Britain in a war. If wearing shamrock means adherence to such principles, it is only commonsense to forbid it in the British Navy in the strongest manner possible. -

Canada looks carefully after its winter quait, the farmers feeding and protecting them and the local protectors of the preserves making regular trips into the country to see how the

innocent birds are faring. Without such attention to their needs the rigorous climate would exterminate them; with it they have come through the present winter remarkably well, and in the coming shooting season the sportsmen of Our Lady of the Snows will rise up and call their protectors blessed.

Spaniards are still Spaniards, says Señor Moret. Yes, and some will say that is just what is the matter.

What promised to be a spirited and perhaps bitter contest for Governor of Vermont has been terminated by the withdrawal from the field of General J. G. McCullough, who has written a most manly and patriotic letter, which is reproduced in another column. The differences among Republicans in Vermont were purely personal, and General McCullough, in declining to make a fight for the nomination, was abandoning no principle, sacrificing no movement for reform from self-interest, but was putting aside his own ambition to avoid the possibility of dissensions which might injure the party. In the present grave condition of affairs he wants Vermont to lead the Union in emphatic support of the President and Republican policy. Therefore he thinks the ordinary scramble for nominations should not take place, and is himself the first to practise his doctrine. His patriotic course, while disappointing the expectations of many Vermonters who had hoped for an opportunity to vote for him, will enhance the deservedly high estimation in which he is

If Tammany keeps on it will prove that the city has no property at all. Better no city than rapid transit without a "rake-off."

PERSONAL.

Arthur Crumpler, a colored man, of Boston, born slave, and now seventy-four years old, is going to evening school.

Colonel George E. Waring, of this city, was one of the speakers at the Springfield (Mass.) Board of Trade dinner on Monday evening.

Pere Favier has just been consecrated a Roman Catholic Bishop at Peking, China. He has been a missionary in China for thirty years. It was he who arranged for the appointment of a Nuncio, and negotiated the sale of the old cathedral to the Empress Dowager. He was decorated with the Third Button, and promoted last year to be a Second Button Mandarin. The Chinese declare that Pere Favier's present appointment is due to direct representations made by the Emperor to the Vatican.

Western Reserve University has secured in its college for women as a lecturer on household economics Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, professor of emistry in the Institute of Technology at Boston This department in Western Reserve University is one to which great importance is attached. The commencement orators of the University are to be Talcott Williams, of "The Philadelphia Press," and Professor George H. Palmer, of Harvard.

The Rev. Dr. Robert B. Hull, of Brooklyn, will preach the baccalaurente sermon at the University of Rochester this year.

The will of the late Charles B. Wright, of Philadelphia, leaves to the trustees of the Anna Wright Seminary, at Tacoma, Wash, the sum of \$50.00. sum on local or mortgage, the income to be applied to keeping up the grounds of the seminary and such other improvements as the frustees may deem necessary, and in the event of entirging or rebuild-ing the seminary the trustees are authorized to use the fund or so much thereof as they may in their judgment deem necessary for the purpose.

The United States Government has just conferred a medal of honor upon Captain Thomas H L. Payne, of Philadelphia, for conspicuous bravery in the Civil War.

The Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, the venerable pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Washington, has asked the Presbytery to permit him to retire because of his advanced age. he took occasion to stamp any report of differ-Her Dr Talmage, his co-worker, as false in every particular. He eulogized Dr. Talmage in the high-est terms

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In view of the fact that Jews have no civil rights in Spain, are not permitted to erect and maintain houses of worship there, and exist in the kingdom only as altens, it must be galling to the Spaniards to know that the Judge-Advocate of the Maine Court of Inquiry, Lieutenant-Commander

Never: Patriotic Customer-Yes, I'd like to buy that flag you just showed me, but the price is too high. Can't you come down a couple of dollars? Lower Old Glory? Never!—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

Never: Patriotic Customer-Yes, I'd like to buy that flag you just showed me, but the price is too bligh. Can't you come down a couple of dollars? Lower Old Glory? Never!—(Cincinnati Enquirer. Never'-Patriotic Customer-Yes, I'd like to bu

structed a cycle hearse, to be propelled by eight riders, and to be followed in the procession by a afternoon with reference to the condition of the few cycle carriages for the aged. Behind these will ride the friends of the deceased on their wheels. This service is, of course, designed for deceased bleyele enthusiasts, and is advertised to be is suffering from a slight hemorrhage of the the "cheapest and most elegant." the "cheapest and most elegant."

The largest advertising sign in the world is said to be on the hillside of an islet off the Grand Canary, northwest of Africa. It is several hundred feet above the level of the sea, and contains the worls, "Grand Canary Engineering Company" in letters each is feet wide and 20 feet high, each bar of the letters being 3 feet 3 inches broad. The sign is no feet long.—(Ladtes' Home Journal.

"The Charleston News and Courier" says that a plot, which it calls "diabolical," is on foot to arrest a number of negroes for the murder of the colored postmaster, Baker, of Lake City, S. C. If they can be convicted of the crime on manufact-ured evidence, the white men who are the real culprits would, of course, be safe from any trouble

THE WAY OF A MAID. She was a maid of notions strange Concerning man. Her faucles took a goodly range, As woman's can.

She said she loved an eye of gray— My own are blue. I would I could in any way Have changed their hue.

The sort of hair that pleased her best Was brown, she said. Which caused me oft supreme unrest— My own is red!

Her taste in "nose" was aquiline; Oh, cruel rab! In vulgar parlance one like mine Is termed a snub!

She liked a stately man and tall-

Alas! my fate. Has blessed me with a stature small, Not five feet eight.

She doted on a floure slim; Without a doubt, I could not satisfy that whim-For I am stout.

And, knowing this, how could I dare To ask that maid her life to share— My wife to be?

And yet I did! egregious ass, I must confess, I popped the question and, alas! She answered, "Yes."

"The Hartford Post" says: "The proprietors of mountain resorts are felicitating themselves that the coast resorts may be barren, owing to the fear f Spanish privateers. 'I have already let four of

-(Sydney Bulletin.

my rooms to women,' one of them says, 'who said three years ago that they were tired of the mountains and would never go there any more.' But how about mountain howitzers?"

An incident occurred at the late session of the Phitadelphin Methodist Episcopal Conference at Chester which caused roars of laughter at the expense of one of the delegates. Presiding Elder F. B. Lymch had been called upon by the Bishop to answer for a classman applying for elder's orders, and in the course of his remarks Mr. Lymch made use of the Latin quotation, "Poeta nasctur non fit," substituting "orator" for "poeta," As he uttered these words in his resonant voice, a delegate who had been carrying on a conversation with his neighbor jumped to his feet and, attracting the attention of the Bishop, exclaimed in all seriousness: Mr. President, it seems to me that this is a serious matter. While the young brother may be worthly, we ought to pause before acting in his case. It strikes me that we ought not to admit any young man who is suffering from fits." It was some moments before order could be restored and the innocent proveker of the merriment made to understand the error he had made,—(Philadel-phia Record.

A delicatessen dealer in Boston advertises a "Quo Vadis sausage

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

In the Yellow and White Room, in Delmonics's, Tuesday evening, Miss Etta Sophia Cohn, a daugh-ter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Cohn, of No. 49 West Nine. ter of Mr. and Mrs. at the Max D. Brill. About one hundred and thirty guests were assembled to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev ness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell, of the Temple Emanu-El. The bride, in a gown of white satin and veil of tule, was given away by her father. Her maid of honor was Miss Amy Cohn, her sister, and the briden maids were Miss Tillie Morse, Miss Stella Head Miss Carrie Erstein, Miss Dora Stern, Miss Hattle Heidelberg, Miss Carrie Wertheimer, Miss Helena Rosenberg, Miss Etta Levy, Miss Bessie Marks and Miss Carrie Werner. Samuel Brill was his brothera best man. The ushers were Ell M. Goodman, Ben. best man. The ushers were Ell M. Goodman, Benbest man. The usners were En al. Goodman, Ben-jamin Morse, Jacques Cohn, brother of the bride; Louis Teichman, Lawrence M. Gans, Julius Cohn, John Wallace, I. Richard Rubens, Samuel Cohn, John Wallace, I. Richard Rubens, Samuel Cohn and the bridegroom's brothers, Sidney D. Brill, Samuel Brill and Maurice Brill. A reception, dinner and dance followed the ceremony, Mr. and Mra Brill will sail for Europe on Tuesday next in the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, to remain abroad until the summer.

The marriage of Miss May Greentree, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Greentree, to Ferdinand Danion, jr., will be solemnized on Wednesday, April 27, in the Church of the Holy Innocents, in West Thirty-seventh st.

Two thousand invitations have been sent out for

the wedding of Geraldine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Smith, of No. 174 West Eighty-seventhst., to Asa Hammond Paine, of this city. The Rev. Dr. Dunnell, chaplain of the 22d Regiment, will officlate. Mr. Smith is captain of Company F, and has been connected with the regiment for the last twenty-two years. The ceremony will take place on the evening of April 29 at 8:39 o'clock at St. Agnes's Church, West Ninety-second-st. A reception will follow at Delmonico's, to which only relatives and intimate friends are invited.

Miss Emma Louise Cimiotti, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Cimiotti, was married at 7:30 o'clock last evening to Herman Bousky. The ceremony was performed in the drawing-room of the home of the bride's parents, No. 881 West End-ave., by the Rev. Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright, pas-ter of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church. A re-ception for relatives followed the ceremony.

of Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Robertson, to Arthur Norwood Bingham, will take place in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, East Orange, N. J., on Easter Tuesday, April 12.

Miss Mary Greentree, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Greentree, will be married to Ferdinand Danlen, jr., in the Church of the Holy Cross, West Forty-second-st., on Wednesday, April 27. The marriage of Miss Marie Conde, daughter of

Mr. and Mrs. Swits Conde, of No. 6 West Fifty. sixth-st., to Lebbeus Rogers, jr., will take place on Tuesday evening, May 17, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth-ave, and Fifty-fifth-st.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Several names have been added to the list of performers who will appear at the benefit of H. & Sanderson, the treasurer of fony Pastor's Theatre, on Sunday evening. The friends of Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Pastor will have an opportunity to see an uncommon number of their favorites. The Rogers Brothers, Jennie O'Niel Potter, John Kee nell, Milton and Dollie Nobles, Maud Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hallen, George Fuller Gelden, J. K. Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. William Robyns, Marie Le Blare, Edwin Latell, Ben Harvey, Smith and Campbell, Lawrence and Harrington, George Jenkins, Eddie Clark, Marion and Pearl, the Donovans, Howard and Bland and John and Neille McCarthy.

Miss Marie Dressler has been engaged to support "Sam" Hernard in his farce "The Marquis of Michigan" next season.

Henry Bagge has secured a new one-act play called "A Husband's Holiday," and will soon pre-sent it with himself and Alfred Hampton in the

Captain Sigsbee's revolver is to be placed on exhibition in the lobby of the Knickerbocker. It was found by one of the divers employed on the wreck of the Maine, Captain Sigsbes gave it to a friend, who gave it to Mr. Hayman. It has been mounted on a plush background and handsomely framed.

Miss Helene Constantin and three compa valled for Europe yesterday on the St. Louis. They ers and they hope to come back with Paris reputation.

John Philip Sousa's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday night, the last of the present series, will be devoted entirely to his own

demented King Otto of Bavaria, who yesterday

was reported to be dying, says; "The condition of the King is not serious; but he

COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS.

ATTITUDE OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

From The Providence Journal.

THE UNFORTUNATE RECONCENTRADOS. From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The revocation of the reconcentrado order would be all right if the unfortunate reconcentrados were able to move or work. Telling living skeletons that they may return to their homes in the country when they have neither strength to walk not homes to return to may be the Spanish idea of repairing an injustice, but it will not meet with the approval of heaven or the approbation of civilized humanity.

EFFECT OF THE CRISIS ON BUSINESS From The Cleveland Leader.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Little room can be found for doubt that the war crisis has already had a bad effect upon business. It has checked many great enterprises and changed the tone of financial centres considerably. This is part of the price which all intelligent men expected to pay for Cuba's sake, and it only means that the issue which has brought the United States to the verge of hostilities with Spain ought to be settled now, once for all.

MINISTER WOODFORD AT MADRID.

From The Besten Journal.

Some of the papers which are now praising most warmly the conduct of Minister Woodford at Madrid denounced his appointment when it was made as purely a political selection. Events have assumedantly justified the wisdom of President McKinley's choice. In force, ability and discretion General Woodford is far the superior of Hannis Taylor, Mr. Cleveland's appointee. POWERS LABORING WITH SPAIN.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune
The Powers, of course, have all been informed
just where this country stands, and, recognizing
the uselessness of trying to sworve us one halfbreadth from our position, they are devaring every
possible energy to influencing Spain. The hope that
they will be successful is a faint one, but the preent delay of a day or two by the United States is
argely, no doubt, for the purpose of allowing the
attempt to be made.

THE SPANIARDS WOULD FIGHT HARD.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is well not to go into war with Spain under the supposition that it is to be a walkover for our Navy. The Spaintards, in the first place, have been fighting for three years, and are thus experienced it, war; in the second place, the Lating are as much a fighting race as the Anglo-Saxons. During the last hundred years Spain has been engaged in war for sixty years, and there is much in such experience. Her martners are recruited from her searcast population and are skilful satiors as well as brave men. From The Louisville Courier-Journal,

PEACE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION.

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer. From The Scattle Post-intelligencer.

There is no satisfactory way to settle the Cuban question except by obliging the Spanish to withdraw. If the Cubans are then willing to assume payment of what may be legitimately termed the Cuban debt, that is their affair, not ours. Let there first be peace. Subsequent negotiations between the Cubans and Spanish can be conducted in such manner as they themselves may devise.

QUESTION SHOULD BE SETTLED NOW. From The Boston Post.

From The Roston Post.

Now that the Cuban question is at a focus once more, is it not better to settle than to postpone it, to come up again and again in the future to disturb our international politics and our business relations with that rich and fertile island? The postponement of a crisis does not settle it. We shall always be threatened with Spanish complications so long as Spain holds Cuba in her grass.